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# MINUTES

OF THE

# COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL ON EDUCATION,

IN AUGUST AND DECEMBER, 1846.

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## SUPPLEMENTARY OFFICIAL LETTERS,

MARCH, 1847.

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## THE LEEDS DEPUTATION UPON EDUCATION,

EXTRACTED FROM "THE TIMES," MARCH 20, 1847.

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# MINUTES OF THE COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL ON EDUCATION

## IN AUGUST AND DECEMBER, 1846.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, WHITEHALL, August 25, 1846.

By the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

### GENERAL MINUTE.

THEIR Lordships had under their consideration the sufficiency of the present number of Inspectors of Schools for the duties they have to perform, and

*Resolved*,—That it would be highly expedient that all the schools which are under the inspection of the Privy Council should be visited at least once in each year: that the existing number of Inspectors appears to be insufficient, as, notwithstanding their constant assiduity in the discharge of the duties intrusted to them, it is found impossible to make arrangements for the inspection of schools oftener than once in two years.

Their Lordships, are, however, unwilling to make so considerable an addition at once to the number of Inspectors as would be necessary for an annual visit to each school, but will recommend the appointment of three new Inspectors this year, reserving for consideration hereafter any further appointments which may be required.

Their Lordships had further under their consideration the Report of the Inspectors of Schools, memorials from certain Boards of Education, and letters from the clergy and others, representing the very early age at which the children acting as assistants to schoolmasters are withdrawn from school to manual labour, and the advantages which would arise if such scholars as might be distinguished by proficiency and good conduct were apprenticed to skilful masters, to be instructed and trained so as to be prepared to complete their education as schoolmasters in a Normal School.

*Resolved*,—That the Lord President cause Regulations to be framed defining the qualifications of the schoolmaster; the condition of Instruction in the school; and the local contributions to be required as conditions on which annual grants of money may be made towards the stipends of apprentices in elementary schools; and further, cause indentures of apprenticeship to be prepared, declaring the duties of the apprentice and the nature of the instruction he is to receive; the periods of examination by the Inspectors of Schools, and the circumstances under which the indenture may be dissolved, in order that stipends increasing in each year of the apprenticeship may be granted in aid of local contribution.

*It was further Resolved*,—That as the masters having charge of the instruction and training of school apprentices will be selected for their character and skill; and as the education of the apprentices will increase the labour and responsibilities of such masters, it is expedient that the successful performance of these duties be rewarded by annual grants in aid of their stipends, according to the number of apprentices trained by each master.

*It was further Resolved*,—That it is expedient to make provision in certain cases, by a retiring pension, for schoolmasters and mistresses who, after a certain length of service, may appear entitled to such provision.

That the Lord President cause Regulations to be framed respecting the grants of such retiring pensions.

That it is expedient for the further encouragement of deserving schoolmasters, that small gratuities be annually distributed, under the authority of the Lord President, to schoolmasters whose zeal and success in teaching may, on the Report of the Inspector, appear to entitle them to such encouragement; and that Regulations be framed with reference to the distribution of such gratuities.

## COUNCIL CHAMBER, WHITEHALL, 21st December, 1846.

By the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

### REGULATIONS respecting the EDUCATION of PUPIL TEACHERS and STIPENDIARY MONITORS.

THE Lord President communicated to their Lordships the Regulations which he had caused to be framed to carry into execution the Minute of the Committee of Council on Education of the 25th day of August, 1846, respecting the Apprenticeship of Pupil Teachers.

*General Preliminary Conditions.*

Upon application being made to their Lordships from the trustees or managers of any school under inspection, requesting that one or more of the most proficient scholars be selected to be apprenticed to the master or mistress, the application will be referred to the Inspector, and will be entertained, if the report,—

That the master or mistress of the school is competent to conduct the apprentice through the course of instruction to be required:

That the school is well furnished and well supplied with books and apparatus:

That it is divided into classes; and that the instruction is skilful, and is graduated according to the age of the children and the time they have been at school, so as to show that equal care has been bestowed on each class:

That the discipline is mild and firm, and conducive to good order:

That there is a fair prospect that the salary of the master and mistress, and the ordinary expenses of the school, will be provided for during the period of apprenticeship.

*General Rule.*—The qualifications to be required of candidates and of pupil teachers in each year of their apprenticeship will be regulated by the following rules, in which the minimum of proficiency to be attained is precisely defined, in order to prevent partiality; but their Lordships reserve to themselves the power to reward superior merit by shortening the term of the apprenticeship, or by awarding the higher stipends of the later years of the apprenticeship to pupil teachers whose attainments enable them to pass the examination of one of the later years at an earlier period.

*Pupil Teachers,—Qualifications of Candidates.*

The following qualifications will be required from candidates for apprenticeship:—

They must be at least thirteen years of age, and must not be subject to any bodily infirmity likely to impair their usefulness as pupil teachers.

In schools connected with the Church of England, the clergymen and managers, and, in other schools, the managers, must certify that the moral character of the candidates and of their families justify an expectation that the instruction and training of the school will be seconded by their own efforts and by the example of their parents. If this cannot be certified of the family, the apprentice will be required to board in some approved household.

Candidates will also be required,—

1. To read with fluency, ease, and expression.

2. To write in a neat hand, with correct spelling and punctuation, a simple prose narrative slowly read to them.

3. To write from dictation sums in the first four rules of arithmetic, simple and compound; to work them correctly, and to know the tables of weights and measures.

4. To point out the parts of speech in a simple sentence.

5. To have an elementary knowledge of geography.

6. *In schools connected with the Church of England* they will be required to repeat the Catechism, and to show that they understand its meaning, and are acquainted with

the outline of Scripture history. The parochial clergyman will assist in this part of the examination.

*In other schools* the state of the religious knowledge will be certified by the managers.

7. To teach a junior class to the satisfaction of the Inspector.

8. Girls should also be able to sew neatly and to knit.

*Qualifications of Pupil Teachers in each Year of their Apprenticeship.*

At the end of the first year pupil teachers will be examined by the Inspector:—

1. In writing from memory the substance of a more difficult narrative.

2. In arithmetic, the rules of "Practice" and "Simple Proportion,*" and in the first rules* of mental arithmetic.

3. In grammar, in the construction of sentences, and in syntax.

4. In the geography of Great Britain and Palestine.

5. In the Holy Scriptures and in the Catechism, with illustrations by passages from Holy Writ, *in Church of England schools*, the parochial clergyman assisting in the examination.

The managers will, *in other schools*, certify in this and in the succeeding years of the apprenticeship, that they are satisfied with the state of the religious knowledge of the pupil teachers.

6. In their ability to give a class a reading lesson, and to examine it on the meaning of what has been read.

7. In the elements of vocal music, in this and in succeeding years, when taught from notes.

8. In their ability to drill* a class in marching and exercises; and to conduct it through the class movements required for preserving order.

9. Girls should also be able to instruct the younger scholars in sewing and knitting.

At the end of the second year, pupil teachers will be examined by the Inspector:—

1. In composition, by writing the *abstract of a lesson, or a school report.

2. In decimal arithmetic,* and the higher rules of mental arithmetic. Girls will not be required to proceed beyond the rule of "Compound Proportion" in this year.

3. In syntax and etymology;*

4. In the geography of Great Britain, of Europe, the British empire,* and Palestine;

5. In the Holy Scriptures, Liturgy, and Catechism *in Church of England schools*, more fully than in the preceding year, the parochial clergyman assisting in the examination.

6. In their ability to examine a class in reading, in the rudiments of grammar and arithmetic; and, during the examination, to keep the class attentive, in order, and in activity without undue noise.

At the end of the third year, pupil teachers will be examined by the Inspector:—

1. In the composition of the notes of a lesson on a subject selected by the Inspector.

2. In the elements of mechanics,* or in book-keeping.

3. In syntax, etymology, and prosody;*

4. In the geography of the four* quarters of the globe. Girls in the geography of the British Empire.

5. In the outlines of English history.

6. More fully in the Holy Scriptures, Liturgy, and Catechism, *in Church of England schools*, the parochial clergyman assisting in the examination.

7. In their skill in managing and examining the second class in grammar, geography, and mental arithmetic.

8. The girls should have acquired greater skill as teachers of sewing, knitting, &c.

At the end of the fourth year, pupil teachers will be examined by the Inspector:—

1. In the composition of an account of the organization of the school, and of the methods of instruction used.

2. In the first steps in mensuration,* with practical illustrations; and in the elements of land surveying* and levelling.*

3. In syntax, etymology, and prosody;*

4. In the *geography of Great Britain as connected with the outlines of English history. Girls in the geography of the four quarters of the globe.

5. More fully in the Holy Scriptures, Liturgy, and Catechism, *in Church of England schools*, the parochial clergyman assisting in the examination.

6. In their skill in managing and examining the first class in grammar, geography, and mental arithmetic, and in giving* a lesson to two or three classes grouped together.

At the end of the fifth year, pupil teachers will be examined by the Inspector:—

1. In the composition of an essay on some subject connected with the art of teaching.

2. In the rudiments of algebra,* or the practice of land surveying* and levelling.*

3. In syntax, etymology, and prosody;

4. In the use* of the globes, or in the geography of the British empire* and Europe,* as connected with the outlines of English history. In this year girls may be examined in the historical geography of Great Britain.

5. More completely in the Holy Scriptures, Liturgy, and Catechism, *in Church of England schools*, the parochial clergyman assisting in the examination.

6. In their ability to give a gallery lesson, and to conduct the instruction of the first class in any subject selected by the Inspector.

*General Rules.*—In the subjects marked with an asterisk girls need not be examined, but in every year they will be expected to show increased skill as sempstresses, and teachers of sewing, knitting, &c.

In the examinations, the inspectors will, in each year, observe the degree of attention paid by the pupil teachers to a perfect articulation in reading, and to a right modulation of the voice in teaching a class. A knowledge of vocal music and of drawing (especially from models), though not absolutely required, because the means of teaching it may not exist in every school, will be much encouraged. Every pupil teacher will be required to be clean in person and dress.

The number of pupil teachers apprenticed in any school will not exceed one to every twenty-five scholars ordinarily attending.

*Certificate.*—Every pupil teacher who has passed all the foregoing examinations, and has presented the required testimonials in each year, will be entitled to a certificate declaring that he has successfully completed his apprenticeship.

*Stipendiary Monitors.* — The inspectors may, for some time, find in the rural district schools, in which all the general conditions required for the apprenticeship of a pupil teacher may be satisfied, but the master or mistress of which may be unable to conduct an apprentice even through the foregoing course of instruction. Their Lordships being desirous so to adapt their regulations to the condition of such schools, as by their improvement to enable them hereafter to provide for the training of pupil teachers, are disposed, for a few years, to encourage the managers to retain their monitors, by small stipends, to the age of seventeen, without apprenticeship, but under a form of agreement with the parents, on condition that the master give each monitor *extra* daily instruction.

For such an arrangement all the *general rules and preliminary conditions* previously enumerated will be required, and the following qualifications for candidates for such stipends:—

### *Stipendiary Monitors.—Qualifications of Candidates.*

The candidates must be thirteen years of age, and they will be required—

1. To read with fluency.
2. To write a neat hand.
3. To write from dictation sums in the first four simple rules of arithmetic, and to work them correctly.
4. To point out the parts of speech in a simple sentence.
5. *In Church of England Schools*, to repeat the Catechism, and show a knowledge of its meaning, the parochial clergyman assisting in the religious examination.

*In other Schools*, the managers will certify that they are satisfied with the state of their religious knowledge.

6. Girls to sew neatly and to knit.

### *Qualifications of Stipendiary Monitors in each Year.*

The stipendiary monitors will be examined at the end of each year of service, and will be required—

At the end of the first year,—

1. To read with fluency, ease, and expression.
2. To write in a neat hand, with correct spelling and punctuation, a simple prose narrative, slowly read to them.
3. To write from dictation sums in the first four compound rules of arithmetic, to work them correctly, and to know the tables of weights and measures.
4. To point out the parts of speech in a simple sentence, and to give the rules of its construction.
5. To have an elementary knowledge of geography.
6. *In Church of England Schools*, to show a general acquaintance with the Scriptures; the parochial clergyman, in this and the succeeding years, assisting in the religious examination.

*In other Schools*, the managers will certify, in this and succeeding years, that the religious knowledge of the stipendiary monitors is satisfactory to them.

7. In schools where vocal music is taught, he should have commenced instruction from notes, and should give proof of improvement in each succeeding year.
8. Girls to teach sewing and knitting in this and succeeding years.

At the end of the second year,—

1. To write from memory, with correct spelling and punctuation, the substance of a simple prose narrative, read carefully to them two or three times.
2. In arithmetic, to write from dictation sums in Practice, and to work them correctly.
3. In grammar, to parse more difficult sentences, and give the rules of their construction.
4. To know the geography of Great Britain and Palestine.
5. *In Church of England Schools*, to give illustrations of the Catechism from the Bible, and to show a more complete acquaintance with the Scriptures.
6. To give a class a reading lesson, and examine it on the meaning of what has been read.
7. Girls to be able to cut out clothes.

At the end of the third year,—

1. To write from memory the substance of a longer and more difficult prose narrative, and to show greater skill in composition.

2. In arithmetic, to write from dictation sums in simple proportion and simple interest, and to work them correctly.

3. In grammar, to be able to parse sentences, with a thorough knowledge of the rules of syntax.

4. To know the geography of Great Britain, Europe, and Palestine, and that of the outlines of the four quarters of the globe.

5. *In Church of England Schools*, to possess a more extensive knowledge of the Holy Scriptures, and of the Liturgy and Catechism.

6. To examine a class in the rudiments of grammar, geography, and arithmetic.

At the end of the fourth year,—

1. To prepare the notes of an oral lesson on a subject selected by the Inspector.

2. To work correctly sums in decimal arithmetic, and to show an acquaintance with the simple rules of mental arithmetic.

3. In grammar, to be examined in etymology.

4. To know the geography of the four quarters of the world, and especially of the British Empire.

5. To have a general knowledge of the outlines of English History.

6. *In Church of England Schools*, to show a more perfect knowledge of the Holy Scriptures, Catechism, and Liturgy.

7. To examine the first or second class in grammar, geography, and arithmetic, and to give it an oral lesson, keeping the class attentive, in order, and in activity, without undue noise.

*Certificates of Character and Conduct to be annually required from Pupil Teachers and Stipendiary Monitors.*

At the close of each year pupil teachers or stipendiary monitors will be required to present certificates of good conduct from the managers of the school, and of punctuality, diligence, obedience, and attention to their duties from the master or mistress.

*In Church of England Schools*, the parochial clergyman, and *in other Schools*, the managers, will also certify that the pupil teachers or stipendiary monitors have been attentive to their religious duties.

*Salaries of Pupil Teachers and Stipendiary Monitors.*

If these certificates be presented, and if the inspector certify, at the close of each year, that he is satisfied with the oral examination and the examination papers of the pupil teachers or stipendiary monitors, and if those papers be satisfactory to their Lordships, the following stipends will be paid, irrespectively of any sum that may be received from the school or from any other source:—

| | For a Pupil Teacher. | For a Stipendiary Monitor. |
|---|---|---|
| | £. s. | £. s. |
| At the end of the 1st Year | 10 0 | 5 0 |
| ,, ,, 2nd ,, | 12 10 | 7 10 |
| ,, ,, 3rd ,, | 15 0 | 10 0 |
| ,, ,, 4th ,, | 17 10 | 12 10 |
| ,, ,, 5th ,, | 20 0 | 0 0 |

*Remuneration and Duties of Schoolmasters and Mistresses.*

At the close of each of these years, if the pupil teachers have received a certificate of good character and of satisfactory progress, the master or mistress by whom they have been instructed and trained shall be paid the sum of 5*l.* for one, of 9*l.* for two, of 12*l.* for three pupil teachers, and 3*l.* per annum more for every additional apprentice; and, on the like conditions, 2*l.* 10*s.* for one stipendiary monitor, 4*l.* for two, 6*l.* for three, and 1*l.* 10*s.* in addition in each year for every additional stipendiary monitor.

In addition to the foregoing subjects of instruction, if the pupil teachers be skilfully trained by the master in the culture of a garden, or in some mechanical arts suitable to a School of Industry, or the female pupil teachers be instructed by the mistress in cutting out clothes, and in cooking, baking, or washing, as well as in the more usual arts of sewing and knitting, and the Inspector certify that the pupil teachers are thereby in a satisfactory course of training for the management of a school of industry, the master or mistress will receive an additional gratuity, proportioned to the degree of skill and care displayed.

In consideration of the foregoing gratuity, and of the assistance obtained from the pupil teachers and stipendiary monitors in the instruction and management of the school, the master will give them instruction in the prescribed subjects, during one hour and a half at least, during five days in the week, either before or after the usual hours of school-keeping.

The stipends will be liable to be withdrawn by their Lordships on the report of their Inspector, on proof, of the continued ill health of the pupil teachers or stipendiary monitors, or of misconduct, want of punctuality, diligence, or skill, or failure in their examination, or in default of the required certificates.

## SUPPORT OF NORMAL SCHOOLS.

*Education of Schoolmasters and Mistresses, and Grants in aid of their Salaries.*

*Exhibitions on behalf of successful Pupil Teachers to Normal Schools—Employment of certain of them in the Public Service. Grants in aid of Expenses of Normal Schools, and of the Salaries of Masters and Mistresses educated therein.*

The Committee of Council on Education had under their consideration their Lordships' Minutes as to the apprenticeship of pupil teachers in elementary schools.

It appeared further expedient to their Lordships, that the Lord President should authorize one or more of Her Majesty's Inspectors, together with the Principal of a normal school under inspection, to submit to his Lordship, from among the pupil teachers who had successfully terminated their apprenticeship, a certain number of those who, upon competition in a public examination, to be annually held by such Inspectors and Principal in each Inspector's district, might be found most proficient in their studies and skilful in the art of teaching, and concerning whose character and zeal for the office of teachers the Inspector of the district could give the most favourable report.

That the Committee of Council on Education, on comparison of the testimonials and examination papers of these apprentices, should award, for as many as they might think fit, an exhibition of 20*l.* or 25*l.*, to one of the normal schools under the inspection of Her Majesty's Inspectors.

That the pupil teachers to whom such exhibitions should be awarded, should be thenceforth denominated "Queen's Scholars."

That the exhibition should be liable to be withdrawn if the Principal of the training school should be dissatisfied with the conduct, attainments, or skill of the "Queen's Scholar."

Their Lordships were also of opinion, that it might be useful to offer further incentives to exertion and good conduct among the pupil teachers, by opening to such of them as might not display the highest qualifications for the office of schoolmaster, but whose conduct and attainments were satisfactory, an opportunity of obtaining employment in the public service, under such regulations as may be hereafter adopted.

Their Lordships hope that the grant of an exhibition of 20*l.* or 25*l.* to the most proficient pupil teachers, to enable them to enter a normal school, may diminish the difficulty experienced by the trustees and managers of such institutions, of maintaining them in efficiency. In order still further to reduce the burden of such establishments, their Lordships will award to every normal school subject to inspection a grant for every student trained therein, concerning whose character and conduct the Principal shall give a favourable report, and concerning whose attainments, skill in teaching, and general aptitude for the vocation of a schoolmaster, it shall appear to the Lord President, at the close of each of three years of training from the report of one or more of Her Majesty's Inspectors, and from the examination papers, that a certain standard of merit has been attained. Such grants shall be 20*l.* at the close of the first year, 25*l.* at the close of the second, and 30*l.* at the close of the third year's course of instruction. This standard of acquirement shall not be so ordered as to interfere with the studies pursued in any normal school, but shall be adapted to those studies, so, however, as to apply impartially to all such normal schools an equal incentive to exertion, by requiring efficiency in a sufficient number of the studies pursued in them.

Their Lordships will further grant, in aid of the salary of every schoolmaster appointed to a school under their inspection, and who has had one year's training in a normal school under their inspection, 15*l.* or 20*l.* per annum; and in aid of the salary of every such schoolmaster who has had two years of such training, 20*l.* or 25*l.* per annum; and of every such schoolmaster who has had three years of such training, 25*l.* or 30*l.* per annum; provided he has upon examination, obtained the proper certificate of merit in each year, on the following conditions:—

1. That the trustees and managers of the school provide the master with a house rent free, and a further salary equal at least to twice the amount of this grant.

2. That the trustees and managers annually certify that his character, conduct, and attention to his duties are satisfactory.

3. That the Inspector report that his school is efficient in its organization, discipline, and instruction.

On the same conditions their Lordships will grant, in aid of the salaries of schoolmistresses appointed to schools under their inspection, who obtain similar certificates in a normal school, two-thirds of the sums to be awarded to schoolmasters for each year's certificate of merit.

*Retiring Pensions to Schoolmasters and Mistresses for long and efficient Services.*

That a retiring pension may be granted by the Committee of Council to any schoolmaster

or schoolmistress who shall be rendered incapable by age or infirmity of continuing to teach a school efficiently.

Provided that no such pension shall be granted to any schoolmaster or schoolmistress who shall not have conducted a normal or elementary school for fifteen years, during seven at least of which such school shall have been under inspection.

That in all cases of application for pensions a report shall be required from the Inspector, and from the trustees and managers of the schools, as to the character and conduct of the applicants, and the manner in which the education of the pupils under their charge has been carried on.

The amount of the pension shall be determined according to such report, but shall in no case exceed two-thirds of the average amount of the salary and emoluments annually received by the applicant during the period that the school has been under inspection.

A minute of the grant of every such pension, and of the grounds on which it has been awarded, shall be published in their Lordships' Minutes.

## GRANTS in aid of DAY-SCHOOLS of INDUSTRY.

THEIR Lordships had under their consideration Reports published in their Minutes on Schools of Industry.

*Resolved*,—That when the managers of schools apply for aid to enable them to hire a field-garden for the instruction of the scholars, or to erect workshops in which handicrafts may be taught, or to provide a school washhouse or kitchen for the instruction of girls in domestic economy, their Lordships will be disposed, on the following conditions, to grant assistance towards the promotion of these objects.

### 1. *School-Field Gardens.*

If their Lordships are satisfied with the position of the field in relation to the school;

With the rent;

With the regulations for the management of the garden;

And with the competency of the master to superintend the work and give the requisite instruction,—

Their Lordships will consider whether it may be expedient to make an annual grant, not exceeding one-half the rent, so long as the Inspector may report that the field is skilfully and industriously cultivated;

To make a grant towards the purchase of tools in the first year; and

To grant a gratuity to the master in each year in which the instruction in industry is successful.

### 2. *Workshops for Trades.*

In schools situated in the denser parts of great cities, and intended to attract from the streets vagrant youths who are there trained in criminal pursuits, or accustomed to begging and vagrancy, if their Lordships are satisfied—

With the site, plan, and specifications;

And with the regulations for the management of the workshops, especially as respects the character of the persons selected as master workmen, the share the scholars have in the produce of their labour, and the disposal of their work,—

They will, in the case of each application, consider the propriety of making grants for the erection of workshops.

They will also be disposed to contribute towards the purchase of tools in the first year.

In cases in which it may be desirable, in the first instance, to avoid the outlay required for the erection of workshops, their Lordships will entertain applications for assistance towards the hiring of a suitable building on the foregoing conditions, so long as the Inspector shall report that the handicrafts are successfully taught therein.

They will also consider the propriety of granting a gratuity to the master for every boy who, in consequence of the skill acquired in the workshop, shall have become a workman or assistant in any trade or craft whereby he is earning a livelihood.

### 3. *School-Kitchens and Wash-houses.*

If their Lordships are satisfied—

With the site, plan, and specifications;

With the competency of the schoolmistress to give the requisite instruction;

And with the regulations for the management of the school of industry—

They will be disposed to make a grant towards the erection of these buildings.

They will also consider the propriety of granting a gratuity to the mistress, in every year in which the Inspectors may report that the girls are successfully instructed in domestic economy.

In all cases of application for grants to establish Schools of Industry, it will be required that the schools shall be subject to inspection, and that the general system of instruction shall be found to be in conformity with the Minutes by which the distribution of the Parliamentary Grant towards the erection of school buildings has hitherto been regulated.

## NORMAL SCHOOLS for TRAINING MASTERS for WORKHOUSE SCHOOLS and for PENAL SCHOOLS.

THEIR Lordships had further under their consideration the measures required to carry into execution the suggestions of the Secretary of State for the Home Department, for the establishment of Normal and Model Schools for the training of masters of schools for pauper and for criminal children.

*Resolved*,—That a building be erected for the Normal School, providing accommodation for a principal, vice-principal, two masters, and for 100 candidate teachers.

That it be referred to the Lord President and Secretary of State for the Home Department, to cause plans to be prepared for this purpose.

That, as two years must elapse before this building can be ready for occupation, premises be in the meantime procured, in which the Normal School may be temporarily conducted; and that these premises be situated, if possible, near some workhouse or other school, which may serve as a practising school during the interval.

That, in connexion with the Normal School, a Model School of Industry be erected, for the pauper children of some of the London Unions, who may be received into this school, either on contract by a steward with the Unions, or by letting the building to a district of Unions for the reception of children, under the direction of a Board of Management, according to the provisions of the 7 and 8 Vict. c. 101.

That, in connexion with this Normal School, but distinct and separate from the school for pauper children, a school be erected for criminal children, and that plans of buildings for the School of Industry for pauper children, for this separate Penal School, be prepared and submitted to the Secretary of State for the Home Department.

That it be referred to the Lord President and Secretary of State for the Home Department, to cause regulations to be prepared for the management of the Normal School, and of the Practising Schools as connected with it, as well as for the Pauper School of Industry and the Penal School.

That an area of at least 10 acres is desirable for the Normal School, 10 acres for the Pauper School, and 10 for the Penal School, in order that training in gardening, and the management of a cottage farm may be successfully pursued.

That the following general estimate of outlay on the buildings, and of annual expenditure, be approved:

| *Buildings.* | £. |
|---|---|
| The buildings of the Normal School | 10,000 |
| The buildings of the Pauper School | 5,000 |
| The buildings of the Penal School | 5,000 |
| Annual charge of Normal School | 3,500 |

That it be referred to the Lord President and Secretary of State for the Home Department to direct the selection of the buildings required for the temporary management of the Normal School, and to determine the number of officers which may be required during the gradual growth of the establishment.

That the qualifications of the candidates for the offices of teachers in these schools be subjected to a careful examination, under the direction of the Lord President; and that the several schools be, from time to time, inspected by Her Majesty's Inspectors, and a Report thereon submitted to the Committee of Council, and transmitted by their Lordships to the Secretary of State for the Home Department.

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## MINUTE on the ADMINISTRATION of the GRANTS for the SALARIES of MASTERS and MISTRESSES of SCHOOLS for PAUPER CHILDREN.

THE Lord President brought under the consideration of their Lordships a letter received from the Secretary of State for the Home Department, dated 18th November, 1846, calling their attention to the fact, that 15,000*l.* was granted in the late Session of Parliament, towards defraying the expense of salaries of masters and mistresses of pauper schools, and to the importance of rendering grants for this purpose in future years, conducive to the increased efficiency of such schools.

The Lord President also communicated to their Lordships a paper, prepared at the request of Sir George Grey, on the administration of these grants.

From these documents, it appeared that there were upwards of 700 Workhouse Schools, and that little progress had hitherto been made in the establishment of Schools of Industry for districts of Unions, owing to the limitation of the radius of such districts in the Act of Parliament authorizing their creation, and also to the limitation of the expense for which the rate-payers under this Act might be rated towards the erection of the requisite buildings. Their Lordships were of opinion, that it was expedient to employ Inspectors for the examination of Workhouse Schools, in order that by their suggestions to

the Guardians, and upon their reports, measures might be adopted in the administration of these grants to procure the improvement of these schools.

*Resolved*,—That it is desirable to train the pauper children now in workhouses in habits of industry.

That with this view, and for the purpose of improving Workhouse Schools, four Inspectors be appointed, with authority to examine the condition of schools for the education of pauper children; and to ascertain the character and qualifications of the persons employed as schoolmasters and mistresses, in order that unfit and incompetent persons may no longer be employed in that capacity, and that measures may be taken for awarding salaries according to the qualifications of the masters or mistresses, and the extent of the duties they have to perform.

That instructions be prepared for the guidance of such Inspectors.

## SUPPLEMENTARY OFFICIAL LETTERS.

Committee of Council on Education,
Privy Council Office, Downing-street,
March 11, 1847.

SIR,

I HAD yesterday to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th instant, in which you inquired whether masters of elementary schools, who have not been trained in a Normal School under the Inspection of the Committee of Council, "are admissable to the advantages offered by their Lordships' Minutes of August and December last, provided that, upon the report of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools, my Lords find such masters to be efficient and deserving."

It was very satisfactory to me to have been then enabled to state, that all such masters may enjoy the gratuities offered in their Lordships' Minutes, for the training of pupil-teachers and stipendiary monitors apprenticed under the regulations of their Lordships, as well as the gratuities offered for the successful management of Schools of Industry, and for general merit.

I informed you also, that my Lords, being desirous to offer the strongest inducements to schoolmasters and schoolmistresses to render long and efficient services to the public, had opened the prospect of a retiring pension to this class of teachers, and that the sole point of distinction which, in their Lordships' recent Minutes, had been left between this class of teachers and those who may obtain certificates of merit by a course of training in a Normal School under their Lordships' inspection, was the augmentation of salary to which the latter class will become entitled when provided with a house rent free, and with a salary equal to twice the amount of the stipend granted from the Parliamentary Fund.

I was able at once to assure you, that my Lords did not intend that any injustice should be done to teachers whose merits and attainments equal those of masters and mistresses regularly trained in a Normal School under inspection, and provided with the required certificates of merit; as well as to intimate that their Lordships had under their consideration the important question, whether teachers who had not obtained such certificates at the close of a course of training in a Normal School under inspection, should be admitted to an examination for certificates of merit.

The attention of their Lordships had been directed to this subject by numerous letters received from the trustees and managers, and from the masters of schools. My Lords had also before them the resolution of a meeting in Leeds, of the friends of the measure recently adopted by Government for the promotion of public education.

That resolution declares, "That, as the benefits of Government aid are proposed to be confined to those masters and mistresses who have been trained in Normal Schools already under inspection, this meeting would beg leave respectfully to suggest that these benefits might, for the present, be extended to teachers who have not had that advantage, and who shall be reported to be duly qualified by competent examination."

These communications having been carefully considered, I have now the satisfaction to say, that I am authorized to inform you that the Committee of Council on Education will cause regulations to be framed, for the purpose of defining the conditions upon which masters or mistresses of schools under their Lordships' inspection, who have not passed through a course of training in a Normal School, may be admitted to an examination for three classes of certificates, to correspond with those which are to be granted in Normal Schools.

Masters and mistresses who have not received such training, but who may, upon this examination, obtain certificates, will thus enjoy the augmentation of salary proposed to be granted, according to their Lordships' Minutes of August and December last, to teachers who shall have procured certificates of merit.

I am, &c.,

J. P. KAY SHUTTLEWORTH.

Mr. E. Salter, 68, Park-street, Hulme, Manchester,
Secretary to the British Schoolmasters'
Association.

68, Gloucester-square, Hyde-park,
March 12, 1847.

REVEREND SIR,

I READ in the "Patriot" newspaper this evening a letter to which your name is attached, addressed on behalf of the Committee of Privileges to ministers of the Wesleyan Association, requesting them "to use their best efforts to get a petition from every congregation in their circuits," in order to induce "the House of Commons not to vote any further sum of money to be placed at the disposal of the Committee of Council on Education, and to entreat the House to petition the Queen to dissolve the Committee by whom this pernicious scheme" (the Minutes for August and December, 1846) "has been recommended, and to declare that the interests of the nation will be best promoted by the non-interference of Government as to the education of the people." A form of petition is appended to this letter, and intended to be sent to every congregation connected with your Association.

For this purpose the letter commences with the following representation:—"Her Majesty's Ministers having recently brought before Parliament certain Minutes of the Committee of Privy Council on Education, proposing that provision should be made by Government for training, supporting, and pensioning schoolmasters and mistresses, and for creating and supporting a widely-extended system of education, by which it is intended that the instructors of masses of the rising generation should become Government stipendiaries and expectants of Government pensions, to obtain which purposes they will have to secure the approbation of an inspector appointed by Government, but who must also be sanctioned by one of the Archbishops, and who is to remain in office only so long as such sanction is continued."

If such was your interpretation of the intentions of the Government, I cannot wonder that you should have used your utmost efforts, in conjunction with the Committee of Privileges, to arouse the congregations of the Wesleyan Association to defeat so gross an injustice. But if you have misunderstood, and unintentionally very gravely misrepresented the plan developed in the recent Minutes of the Committee of Council, observe the consequences.

Every superintendent minister, placing confidence in your Committee of Privileges—every local preacher acting in obedience to the suggestions of his superintendent—and every congregation which may rely on the representations of its minister, will receive from your letter the impression that no school connected with the Wesleyan Association can partake of the grants offered by the Committee of Council in their recent Minutes, unless this school be subject to the visits of an inspector, appointed with the concurrence of one of the archbishops, and liable to be dismissed by the withdrawal of the archiepiscopal sanction. They will believe that no Wesleyan pupil teacher can be appointed—no master can receive a gratuity—no teacher can be pensioned—no apprentice can be elected to a Queen's scholarship—and no candidate in a Normal school connected with the Wesleyan Association, can obtain a certificate, and the consequent augmentation of salary, unless he be examined by an inspector appointed with the concurrence of an archbishop, and for whose continuance in office his grace's sanction is requisite.

Such a conception of the intentions of the Committee of Council would justify the appeal of the Committee of Privileges to the congregations of the Wesleyan Association, and such a representation is likely to rouse the superintendent ministers, the local preachers, and their congregations, to the utmost activity, to petition the House of Commons to withhold the parliamentary grant for the promotion of so "pernicious a scheme."

Accordingly, as your letter suggests, that "it is important that the petitions should be numerously signed," it is probable that on the ensuing Sunday (March 14th), as your letter is dated March 4th, the form of petition appended to your letter will be signed by great numbers of persons belonging to the congregations and Sunday schools of the Wesleyan Association. All will feel that a plan of education which thus imposes the interference of an ecclesiastical authority, as a condition of grants from the Committee of Council to dissenting schools, is an intolerable injustice.

You will rejoice to learn, that the danger which you apprehend to be impending over the schools connected with the congregations of the Wesleyan Association is a *delusion*.

The Committee of Council never made any grant to a dissenting school on such a condition as you have supposed. They have never acquired, either as a consequence of their grants, or otherwise, power to authorise any inspector, appointed with the concurrence of an Archbishop, to enter any British or dissenting school. The Order in Council of the 10th of August, 1840, makes the approval of an Archbishop an incident in the appointment of *inspectors of Church of England schools alone*.

Six other inspectors have been appointed, in whose nomination the Archbishop has in no respect intervened, and *three more of this class* are about to be appointed. Their Lordships have agreed (*vide* Minutes 1842–3, p. 537) that they will not proceed to recommend any candidate to Her Majesty as an

inspector of schools connected with the British and Foreign School Society, until they have consulted the Committee of that Society, and found that the candidate has their approval. In like manner, their Lordships have agreed to consult the Education Committee of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland as to the appointment of any inspectors of schools, which are by law, or by their constitution, connected with that church (*vide* Minutes 1839-40, pp. 19 and 20).

The Committee of Council have been of opinion that, unless each inspector possessed the confidence of the religious communion with which the schools visited by him were connected, he could not usefully co-operate with the school managers. Their Lordships have, therefore, in proceeding to nominate inspectors, been ready to consult the Central Board, watching over the interests of any distinct class of schools, in order to avoid the appointment of any persons, who, especially on religious grounds, did not enjoy their confidence. No inspector is employed in the visitation of other schools than those for the examination of which he is appointed, except on the direct and formal invitation of their managers, which rarely occurs.

Schools connected with the Wesleyan Association would not, therefore, ever be entered by a Church of England inspector, or by any inspector who did not enjoy the confidence of the Committee of Privileges. If the managers of such schools desired the aid of Government to enable them to apprentice pupil teachers—to procure for these assistants exhibitions to Normal schools at the close of their apprenticeship, or an augmentation of the salaries of their masters—the principle on which inspectors of schools are appointed would oppose no obstacle to their application for such aid, for no person would be so employed who did not enjoy the confidence of the Committee of Privileges.

The opposite conception is a delusion, which the proceedings of the Committee of Council, as recorded in their Minutes, from the year 1839 to this date, disprove. Those Minutes contain abundant proof that the Committee of Council have, with unwavering impartiality, endeavoured on all occasions to protect the interests of the minority from civil injustice, while they have paid due respect both to the rights of conscience, and to the religious institutions and convictions of all classes of Her Majesty's subjects.

I am, &c.,

J. P. KAY SHUTTLEWORTH.

The Rev. Robert Eckett, 6, Argyle-square.

# THE LEEDS DEPUTATION UPON EDUCATION.

[Extracted from "The Times" of March 20, 1847.]

We understand that the deputation appointed by the meeting of persons favourable to the Government measure of education, held at the Court-house of Leeds, on Monday, the 8th of March, at which the Mayor presided, consisting of the Rev. Dr. Hook, Mr. J. G. Marshall, the Rev. W. Sinclair, Mr. J. Gott, the Rev. C. Wicksteed, and Mr. H. Stansfeld, had an interview yesterday with the President of the Council, at the Privy Council-office; they were introduced by Lord Morpeth and by Mr. Aldam, member for Leeds. His Lordship received them very courteously, and entered at once upon the subject. The deputation stated the reason of their soliciting an interview, and read the resolutions passed at the meeting. They then stated what were the popular objections to the measure:—

1. The unconstitutional manner in which it was alleged that the measure was brought forward by a single vote of the House of Commons; to this his Lordship replied, that this, as the resolution just read to him showed, brought the question annually before the consideration of Parliament, but he remarked, that in addition to the vote of the House of Commons, both on proposing the grant and bringing up the report, it could only have the force of law by the Appropriation Act, which went through all the forms of the House, and when carried to the House of Lords might there be objected to and thrown out in any stage, on the ground of its containing this very vote.

2. It was mentioned that objections were raised to the prospects held out to the pupils of normal schools, who might not show qualities fitting them for the office of teacher, that they should be provided for by situations in the revenue department; to this his Lordship replied, that instead of increasing, this rather put a check upon the patronage at the disposal of the Government; these situations were now in their gift, and were conferred without any control; that under the proposed regulation, instead of being given to any one whom the Minister might please to appoint, they would be bestowed upon deserving young men, trained in normal schools, if not thought qualified for teaching.

3. An objection was stated that a large amount of patronage would by these Minutes be placed at the disposal of Government, by the appointment of pupil teachers and stipendiary monitors; to this his Lordship replied, that the patronage would really be vested in the hands of the local managers and not in those of the Government, and he could not see how a patronage subjected to so many checks and to full publicity could possibly be abused.

4. On its being mentioned to his Lordship that a great clamour had been raised against the Minutes, as designed to increase the influence of the church; he remarked, that it was very unfounded, for the Minutes were framed in the most anxious spirit of fairness, and were intended to improve education, and not to interfere with the religious opinions of the people.

5. On its being stated that fears were entertained lest, if several schools were applying at the same time for grants, and the funds at the disposal of Government were limited, an unjust preference might be given to one school over another, his Lordship replied, that the principle to be adopted would be that the first application should be the first attended to.

6. It was urged that many entertained apprehensions lest inspectors might be appointed to visit schools who might be obnoxious to the religious denomination to which these schools belonged; his Lordship expressly declared, that all bodies of Dissenters should enjoy the same safeguard as the church, and that no inspector should be appointed unacceptable to the religious communion with which the schools were connected.

7. On its being remarked that much opposition would probably cease if it were distinctly shown that any school not built with the aid of public money, but which, on requesting inspection, had received annual grants for its support, might free itself from inspection by ceasing to receive the annual grant, his Lordship, after some discussion and consultation with the other members of the Education Committee then present, declared that he should accede to this proposal, and he authorized the deputation to make known this determination to those interested in the matter.

The deputation left his Lordship with the full conviction that the measure is proposed and intended to be carried out with perfect fairness to all parties.

London: William Clowes and Sons, Stamford Street.